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seems that the tide is already beginning to turn in this direction in some of the States. The Farmers' Alliance has done a good work in the discussion and agitation of these matters.

The first eight chapters are well presented and contain sound reasoning. The remaining chapters are of less value. The one on "The Perversion of Business" is a homily on business methods and out of place. The last three are on the negro. This is the third ill and perhaps greater than the others. These chapters are pessimistic in the extreme. Freedom has not tended to elevate the negro socially, morally or industrially. Being now his own master he refuses to work except when driven to it by hunger. He lives from hand to mouth on odd jobs, thievery or prostitution. The author estimates that 81 per cent are non-producers and statistics show that the large majority of inmates of prisons are negroes. This is all true, but we must here read between the lines, for the negro is almost the only thief who gets his just deserts and this is due largely to the fact that he is comparatively helpless. The author offers no solution to this ethnic problem save colonization. He thinks that this can be done in thirty years at a cost of \$750,000,000. This in his opinion is the solution of the negro problem.

But this colonization cannot and will not be undertaken. The transportation of 300,000 per annum would mean such an increase in births that it would prolong the thirty years to fifty or sixty. Nothing can be more useless than talk about the deportation of the negroes as a race. This is not the solution. Nor does it seem reasonable to fear such a serious race war as the author suggests. There is no danger that the Anglo-Saxon will not assert himself in the future just as in the past. The Anglo-Saxon never submits to domination. Whether the struggle be with the Wendic population of the Fatherland, with the Sepoy in India, the black man in the jungles of Africa, or the Indian on the plains of North America, the results are always the same. The Anglo-Saxon is never ruled but rules; so it will be in the South, for these States contain a larger per cent of English blood than any other section of the Republic.

STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

Kleingewerbe und Hausindustrie in Oesterreich. Von Dr. EUGEN SCHWIEDLAND. 2 Vols. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1894.

Interest in the history of nations is now turning more and more away from the activities of the state to the labor of the people. To this change we are indebted for a number of works dealing with economic history and, more remotely, for works which investigate single special fields of political economy. To these last belongs the present book. It is a very careful piece of work, and is worthy the

fullest recognition inasmuch as it cultivates a field which has been lying quite fallow. In the first volume the author investigates in general the rise of house-industry, which in many provinces of Austria still continues to-day to be the only form of industrial employment. He shows how the local house-industry, which had sprung up here and there, could develop to a considerable degree only through the appearance of mediators between work and its market. We have even to-day in Austria a double form of house-industry—one which sells its commodities only by peddling, the peddlers being recruited from the families of the producers; and a house-industry whose commodities reach the market through strange agents, through merchants, and finally, through the *entrepreneur* ("Verleger"). Only this last method of sale enables the house-industry to thrive greatly.

In the second volume the author treats a subject that might also awaken a keen interest in America; he gives us, namely, a detailed account of the origin and development of the Viennese pearl button industry, which, till recently, as is well known, exported its products in large quantities to America and whose stability latterly has received a severe blow through a customs regulation of the United States. The author gives us a description of how the raw material is procured (shell fisheries), how this was worked up in the Orient and how the same process began in Austria at the commencement of the last century. Then he portrays the condition of the master workman in the shell-turning industry, and the transition of this handicraft into a house-industry. This last form was more advantageous to the *entrepreneur* and was encouraged by him in his capacity of "contractor." Only through these "contractors" was it possible for the pearl buttons of Vienna to become one of the most important export articles sent from Austria to America. Because of the great importance of this branch of industry for Vienna, the author goes into a detailed account of the *social* status of the masters as well as of the journeymen and workmen in this trade.

We hope that the author may soon gratify us with the account of other branches of Austrian industry, and so enrich the history of the *work* of the Austrian people by further valuable contributions.

LUDWIG GUMFLOWICZ.

(Translated by ELLEN C. SEMPLE.)

Municipal Government in Great Britain. By ALBERT SHAW. Pp. 375. Price, \$2.00. New York: Century Company, 1895.

A number of recent publications on municipal government and institutions seem to show that the literature of this subject is entering upon